& rival of the Hibernian and freat Eastern Of Cape Rac

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ONE DAY'S LATER IN TELLIGENCE.

The United State s Steamer Tuscarors Ordered to Leave Kingstown.

The Sheffle'.d Town Council and the Mediation Question.

Important Speech of Napoleon to th e Spanish Minister.

MOVEME ATS OF GARIBALDI IN ITALY. IMP START NEWS FROM INDIA.

Ext raordinary Advance in Cotton and Cotton Goods.

ADVANCE IN COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

Via Sackville, N. S., August 25, 1862. amship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 14th, onderry on the 16th instant; passed this point at k this morning, as rouse to Quebec. She was rded by the news yacht of the press, and a summary

The dates per the Hibernian are one day later than

## THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The United States Steamer Tuscarora Ordered Away from Kingstown-The Sheffield Town Council on British Intervention-The Cotton Supply Ques-tion-An English View of President acoin's Emuncipation Project, &c.

The federal gunboat Tuscarora suddenly left Kingstow half past one o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst ported that the cause of her leaving was an inti etion from the Collector of the Customs that she was

adopted to Lord Paimerston on the occasion of his at visit to that town. A paragraph in the address rable to the mediation of England in the America ar, was withdrawn, on the ground that Lord Palmerstoned managed the relations of England with such consu m and ability that he might safely be entrus

A conference on the subject of cotton supply had taken see in London. A deputation from the Cotton Supply tion met commissioners from the countries which ton samples to the international exhibition. Re and sundry South American States were pre-ade more or less encouraging represents that those countries were capable in the prod-

It may be american war. It says:—

R was not to be expected that the Northern people would see at the outset that the extinction of slavery was heir true aim, and the only practicable issue to put an old to the war. The extinction of slavery is now undoubtedly becoming the master element of the struggle. The shall be successful to make the struggle. The shall be successful to the struggle of them to satisfy President another, be will "speak the word and make the sign which rill save the regulation." At a meeting of the British North American Association

in London a resolution was passed highly approving of the colonial policy of the Duke of Newcastle.

ted his credentials to the Emperor. He exd the desire of Spain to maintain friendly relation th France, but made no allusion to Mexico.

It was believed that his mission was to submit to th aperor a plan for the occupation of Rome by a mixed garrison of French and Italian troops. The Paris Bourse was firm and advancing. The closing

of General Concha's reception by the Emperor. The

I have neglected no opportunity of testifying my lively sympathy for her Majesty the Queen of Spain as well as my profound esteem for the Spainish nation. I have been surprised as well as grieved at the divergence of opinion which has arisen between the two governments. It rests with the Queen alone to find me always a sincere ally and the Spanish people a loyal friend, who desires their greatness and prosperity.

Garibaldi had returned to Lalimzetta on the merning of the 18th instant, and left again the same evening for Giovani. It was believed at Palermo that Garibaldi still intended

to embark at Messina.

The moderate journals of Italy unanimously condemi

the proceedings of Garibald).

It was supposed that the 15th of August was fixed upon

as the day for a demonstration hostile to France through

Turin on the 10th instant, says:—There is still an incon-ceivable swarming of volunteers from all points towards the south, and the government authorities find the greatest difficulty in preventing a landing on the Sicilian coast

The applicarsary of the union of Poland and Lith was celebrated on the 12th inst. by a popular demonstra

tion. There was no disturbance. India.

Bombay telegrams to July 25 report that there is a wild excitement in consequence of the great advance in cotton, equal in some justances to fifty per cent. Piece goods have so greatly advanced that there s

of fifteen to twenty per cent are offered for piece goods and len to fifteen per cent for yarn.

Sait was also higher. Freights were stiffer. The India, China and Australia Mails. The Calcutta, China and Australian mails, previously

telegraphed, had reached Margellies.

Financial and Commercial News.

Financial and Commercial News.

In the London money market on the 14th instant the funda were steady, closing rather firmer. There was a full demand for discount at the Bank; but there was no advance in rates, Consols closed to day at 93½ for money.

AREMICAS TROUB.

Elimois Central shares, 51 a 50 discount; Eric Railroad, 28½, New York Central, 68 a 70.

LIVEINFOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of couten for three days reach 15,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The saneket was firmer and upward, and all qualities had advanced slightly, owing to the reception of Indian news.

Marchesier advices are favorable, the market for oction goods and yarns being still appeard. Sales have been small.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARRET.

The Market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs.

The Market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs.

Welcefelf. Nath & Co. and others report.—Flour quietcan's ateasy. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn has an uplarge transfer of the Market.

Liverpool. Provision Market.

Processors have a downward tendency, except bacon,
thick remains from Messrs. Highend, Ahya & Co. and
of borr repons:—Beef heavy. Fork still declining. Bacon
buyant Lard firmer at 42s. 64. a 53s. 64. Tallow adya. wing—quoed at 48s. a 48s. 64.

Liverpool. property.

ya. Cong.—quoisd at 40s. a 48s. 6d.

Liverpool. PhoDuce Market.

So, we inactive. Rice—no sales. Coffee quiet and steady.

Lines d of steady at 42s. Rosin quiet at 22s. 6d. for common.

Christ industries quiet and steady at 115s.

Breadsti Mis quiet and steady. Sugar declining. Coffee puppint.

Tallow steady at 42s. 8s. 6d.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Consols closed, 403 for money, Bullion in the Bank has decreased £17,000. AREBULAN STOCKE. The latest sales were—Blinois Cen-

trul shares, 50% a 49% discount; Brie, 25% a 29%

changed, with the following authorized questations:

Orleans. 21d. 19%d. 19%d. 19%d. 19%d. 19%d. 19%d. 19%d. 19%d. 19%d. The lotal stock of cotton in port is 125,000 beles, including 28,000 beles of American.

Bixaderuys have a downward tendency, and all qualities have declined slightly, except corn, which is steady. Provisions dull, except for bacen, which is buoyant at an advance of 1s.

The Great Eastern off Cape Race.

Sr. JOHNS, N. F., August 25, 1862 very heavy sea running, saw a rocket and heard a gun, sup

The Arabia Outward Bound. Sr. Joune, N. F., August 25, 1862. The steamship Arabia, from Boston for Liverpool

The Jura Outward Bound. St. Jours, N. F., August 28, 1962.
The eleanship Jura, from Quebec, passed Port au
Basque at ten A. M. to-day, and will probably pass Cape

INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS

Arrival of the Steamships St. Mary and Marion.

Gen. Butler's Sequestration Order, No. 21.

Count Mejan, the French Consul, Protests.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE,

The steamship St. Mary, Wm. H. Talbot com which left New Orleans on Sunday, August 17, at ter o'clock in the morning, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings fifty-six passengers from New Orleans and

the following report:—
On Sunday, at six o'clock A. M., one hundred miles
north of Cape Hatteras, experienced a heavy blow from the northeast, which lasted all day.

August 17, on the way down the Mississippi, p

teamship Matanzas, beund up. The steamship Marion, Captain James D. Phillips, from

New Orleans 17th and Key West 21st inst., also arrive The Marion brings quite a large quantity of arms

North by citizens of New Orleans, in accordance with Order No. 21, issued by Gen. Butler August 21, requiring all citizens either to deliver up their arms to the military

steamer R. R. Cuyler, Francis Winslow Commander; Penguin, J. C. Williams, Lieut. Commanding; Magnelia, J. H. The Marion brings mails from the United States Mai

at New Orleans. Also from the frigate St. Lawrence steamer Santiago de Cuba and Magnolia, and schooner Chambers at Key West.

o Philadelphia, put in here short of coal. The New Orleans Delta of the 15th instant says that General Butler's Order No. 21, requiring all persons to

Count Mejan desires that all French subjects be per mitted to retain their private arms, as he thinks the tection to them "at all times and in all places."

notorious detective Nay, who recently escaped from the New Orleans Custom House, had been re

AND MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.

The following correspondence between Count Mejan and Major General Butler, we copy from the Delta of the 18th instant:—

Six—The new order of the day, which has been pub-shed this morning, and by which you require that all of whitever arms which may be in the possession of he people of this city, must be delivered up, has caused he most serious slarm among the French subjects of lew Orleans.

them by certain persons, sacrificed everything to maintain during the actual conflict the neutrality imposed upon them.

When arms were delivered them by the municipal authorities, they only used them to maintain order and defend personal property; and those arms have since almost all been returned.

And it now appears, according to the tenor of your order of the day, that French subjects, as well as citizens, are required to surrender their personal arms, which could only be used in self-defence.

For some time peat unmentable is signs have manifested themselves among the service population of the city and surrounding country of their intention to break the bends which bind them to their menters, and many persons approbend an actual revolt.

It is these signs, this prospect of finding ourselves completely unarmed, in the presence of a population from which the greatest excesses are feared, that we are above all things justly slarmed; for the result of such a state of things would fail on all alike who were left without the means of self-defence.

It is not denied that the protection of the United States government would be extended to them if such an event, but that protection could not be effective at all

government would be extended to them if such an event, but that protection could not be effective at all times and is all places, nor provide against those internal enemies whose unrestrained language and manners are constantly increasing, and who are but partially kept in subjection by the conviction that their masters are

subjection by the conviction that their masters are armed.

I submit to you, sir, these observations, with the request that you take them into consideration. Please accept, sir, the assurance of my high esteem. The Consul of France,

Lieutenant swarzer, United States Engineers, and Assistant Military Commandant of New Orleans.

Headquarters, Department of the Gells, Same Your official note to Lieutenant Weitzel, Assistant Military Commandant, has been forwarded to me.

I see no just cause of complaint against the order requiring the arms of private citizens to be delivered up, it is the usual course pursued in cities similarly situated to this, even without any exterior force in the neighborhood.

You will observe that it will not do to trust to mere pro-

It is the usual course pursued in cities similarly situated to this, even without any exterior force in the neighbor. I hood.

You will observe that it will not do to trust to mere professions of neutrality. I trust most of your country men are in good faith neutral; but it is unfortunately true that some of them are not. This causes the good of necessity to suffer for the sets of the bad.

I take leave to call your attention to the fact, that the United States forces gave every immunity to Monsiour Bonnegrous, who claimed to be the French Consul at Raten Bourge, allowed him to keep his arms, and relied upon his seutrality; but his sen was taken prisoner on the battle field, in arms against us.

You will also do me the favor to remember that very few of the French sobjects here have taken the each of neutrality, which was offered to, but not required of them, by my Order No. 41, authorized all the officers of the French Legion had, with your knowledge and senent, taken the each to support the constitution of the Consellarite States. Thus, you see, I have no guarantee for the good faill of had men.

I do not underwand how it is that arms are altered in their effectiveness by being "personal property," nor do I see how arms which will serve for personal defence, (" upt he powers servir que pour leur defence personale,") cannot be as effectually used for effortive warfare.

Of the disquist which you say there are signs mani-

the negroes, being an imitative race, should do likewise. But surely the representative of the Emperor, which does not tolerate alavery in France, does not desire his countrymen to be armed for the purpose of preventing the negroes from breaking the protection of the United States against vielence, either by negroes or white men, whether citizene or foreign, will continue to be an perfect as it has been since our advent here, and by far more manifesting itself at all moments and everywhere ("toss les extents of perfect") than any improvised citizene or ganization can do.

Whenever the inhabitants of this city will, by a public and united sot, show both their loyalty and neutrality, it shall be glad of their aid to keep the peace, and indeed to restore the city to them. This that time, however, I must require the arms of all the inhabitants, white and black, to be under my control.

I have the honer to be your obedient servant.

New Orleans Financial Matters.

[From the National Advertiser (N. O.) August 16.]

The general exchange market has been very quiet for the past few days, yet strong sight funds and bankers' checks have been well sustained, resulting in an advance of from 2 a 2½ per cent since the commencement of the week. The counter rate fer bankers' checks on New York was 12 a 12½ per cent premium. Outside rates ranged broad, say from 6 a 7 up to 9 per cent premium. We quote as follows:—Sterling in small sums, 140 a 142½; Francs, bank drafts, 4 a 3.65; Bank checks on New York, 10 a 12 per cent premium; sight bile based on produce, 4 a 7½; whity days' sight, no rates established; gold, 26 a 31 per cent premium; silver, 20 a 24 do; demand United States treasery notes, 20 a 24 do; tegul tender notes, 9 a 12 do. Several transactions in small sums.

The Weather in New Orleans.

Urom the New Orleans Picayune, Angust 17.]

The weather this last week has been extremely hot, each succeeding day seeming to transcend the other in intensitys We have gone through all the degrees of heat; me day was hot, the next hoster, the following hottest, and the land of the Hottentots can scarcely be more superlatively bot than was our yesterday. Early in the week we had some timely showers at intervals, and very refreshing visitors they were. For the has few days we have had no such rich boons vouchsafed us—pent up to see daily duties within the confines of urban brick and mortar.

soundardy its varied stores, and withal, the angel of health continues to wave over us her protecting wings, and so, despite of our surrounding and abounding troubles, which we are but sharing with millions more in our lately happy country, we have much yet to be grateful for.

[From the New Orleans Delta, August i6.]

A correspondent of the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal fur
mishes that paper with what he mendaciously calls a re
port of the rebel losses in the battle of Baton Rouge;— THIRD KENTUCKY REGIMENT
Went into the field with 184 men and officers.

Total killed. THIRTIETH LOUIRIANA REGIMENT.

THIRTY-PIPTE ALABAMA REGIMENT.

RECAPITULATION.

Thirty-first Mississippi regiment, Strath of Tennessee and Mississippi tre Kentucky and Hedson's Mississippi tre Kentucky and Hedson's Mississippi Fourth Louisana regiment, Louisana Partisan Raugers and Sommes' battery according to the correspondent's statement, canaderable precision and calcut," that the federal batteries were "admirably handled, and beleined forth devastating cansiter, grape, schengned, shelland solid shot." Further on he says.— The Fourth Louisiana charged a battery twice, each time at considerable loss. Captain Highes, commanding the Twenty second Mississippi, fell dead while leading a charge: Col. Sam. Boyd, of the Louisiana battallon, was severely wounded in the arm; the guiant Thirty first Mississippi, while charging aboad, test its choice, but the battle flag was imme thatly grasped by a lieutenant, who, bearing it aloft, was shot down, and a third man seizing it, received a death wound." Again, he tells us, in his description of the fight, that Colonel Allen, of the Fourth Louis has regimest, was shot through both legs, Colonel Samuel Boyd, of the Louisiana battallon, was severely wounded; a Leatenant of the Thirty first Mississippi regiment as killed; Colonel Charles does, of Louishuia, aid to Coneral Ruggles, was severely wounded; Captain W. P. Wanase Aid to Acting Brigadier Thompson, was wounded, now we have no notice of these casualties in the above list; but in connection with the correspondent's charles loss we have no notice of these casualties in the above list; but in connection with the correspondent work in fact, were, in the precion of the fight, they show that the troops of whose loss we have no account had pretty warm work in fact, were, in the precione that their loss was far from being as frivial as the correspondent of the Appeal, in his cool estimate of less than three bundred killed, wounded and missing in the whole Confederate force, would have the world believe.

con estimate or less than three buildred killed, wounded and missing in the whole Confederate force, would have the world believe.

When the truth comes out it will be found that the Con-federate loss at Baton Rouge was heavy—far heavier than "So DeKay" or any writer on his side is at present wil-ling to acknowledge.

Persons having arms of any kind, and are desirons of shipping them from this city, may be allowed to do so by making spition to Provost Marshall French.

They may be shipped to any pochon of the United States that a loyal, Hayans or Farope. All that are not shipped bence must be headed over as directed by Order No. 21. By order of Libutenant Unied States the States that are not shipped bence must be headed over as directed by Order No. 21. By order of Libutenant Unied States Engineers and Assistant Military Commandant.

Bosros, Augent 25, 1862. Gen Corcoran will visit this city on Friday, the 29th host. He will speak in Fanenii tialt.

War Meeting in Portland, Me. PORTLAND, August 25. Another immoves and enthusiastic war meeting was held to-night. Portland's just quota is already half filled

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

Volunteering in the State-Recruiting Improving as the Fall Approaches.
ALBANY, August 25, 1862.

These lack fourteen thousand men to fill them up to the, maxis sum number; but it is calculated the number will

for 300,000 volunteers. These, with the 1,000—New York's quota on the call for 300,000 men for nine months—

overnment can equip and transport the men.

Recruiting improves as the full approaches.

It is found much easier to raise men for nine

than three years.

The State has Turnished several thousand, probably eight or ten thousand, for the old regiments. If these are allowed as an offset, the number to be drafted will be thus

Arrival and Departure of the One Hun-

the Park Barracks, under the supervision of Captain Abel, and departed in the afternoon for Washington, per the

The following is a complete list of the officers:—

PIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, George H. Sharp; Lieutenant Colonel, C. D. Westbrook; Major, J. Raddiph Tappen; Adjutant, Selah O. Tuthill; Quartermaster, Uriah H. Coffin; Surgeon, J. O. Van Hovenburgh; First Assistant Surgeon, Henry Collier; Second Assistant Surgeon, W. A. Van Renssolaer; Chaplain, F. Hartwell; Sergeant Major, Howard Cooke; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Geo. P. Barber; Commissary Sergeant, W. J. Cockburn; Hospital Steward, J. D. Keyser; Drum Major, August Geeller.

Company A—Captain, Abram L. Lockwood; First Lieutenant, James H. Lockwood; Second Lieutenant, Edward H. Ketcham.

Imendorf.
Company C—Captain, J. L. Snyder, First Lieutenant,
I. B. Krom; Second Lieutenant, William A. Norton,
Company D—Captain, Lansing Hollister; First Lieumant, Miner H. Greene; Second Lieutenant, E. S. Tur-

tenant, Miner H. Greene; Second Lieutenant, E. S. Turner.
Company E.—Captain, Daniel Gillett; First Lieutenant,
Oliver B. Gray; Second Lieutenant, Frederick Freileweh.
Company F.—Captain, J. F. Overpaugh; First Lieutenant, Gilbert Pettit; Second Lieutenant, Joseph S. Oakley,
Company G.—Captain, Walter F. Scott; First Lieutenant, E. M.C. Russell; Second Lieutenant, James A. Hyde.
Company H.—Captain, Charles H. McEntee; First Lieutenant, James K. Holmes; Second Lieutenant, Michael E.
Creughton.
Company I.—Captain, F. W. Reynolds; First Lieutenant,
Alexander Austin; Second Lieutenant, John R. Burhans.
Company K.—Captain, James M. Pierson; First Lieutenant,
Ayers G. Barker; Second Lieutenant, James H.
Evertit.

be well for those persons to receive them with as good a grace as possible. These gentlemen are but doing their simple duty in calling at each house, and those duties they have sworn to efficiently perform, and perform them they must. Every one of those officers is supplied with a printed commission, which he can produce at the request of any, should a doubt exist as to the validity of his calling.

so that they may be ready when called for, lists of all persons employed or permanently residing in their respective establishments, specifying name, occupation, age and place of residence. Under the system adopted no apprehension need be entertained that this course will lead to a second enrolment of clerks and others who may have been already enrolled where they reside.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,

Judge Advocate General and Chief Eurolling Officer.

CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS TO ARRIVE IN THIS CITY.
Three regiments of volunteers from Connecticut are a
sounced to arrive in this city during the present week
he Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth. The Fourteent at pier No. 2, North river, this morning, having left Hart-ford yesterday afternoon. The Fifteenth will arrive on Thursday afternoon from New Haven. The Sixteenth will arrive on Thursday morning, and also land at pier No. 2, North river.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY—THE BOUNTY MONEY. REGRUITING IN THE CITY—THE BOUNTY MONEY.
The recruiting yesterday in this city and vicinity was brisker than at any period during the present military excitement. Regiments a freedy in the field mow of course receive the largest number of recruits, as bouncy money is not paid to any except those joining the same. With regard to the difficulties hitherto experienced in paying the State bounty, they are now entirely done away with, as six assistant payinasters have been appointed, one of them will be placed in this city. Now is the time, therefore, for recruits to hurry into the field. Immediately after emistment in old regiments they will be provided with their quota of bounty, so that there can be no drawback whatever on that head.

THE UNITED STATES MISTERING OFFICE.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The families of all those culisting in the Metropolitan Guard are entitled to quite liberal relief, owing to the patriotic manner in which the residents of the Inird ward have come forward with the necessary help. The following genitemen have contributed the amounts appended to their names:

ing genitemen have contributed the amounts appended to their names:

Thomas R. Agnew, Esq., wholesale grocer, No. 160 Greenwich street, \$100. Mr. Samuel Wyckeff, in same business, \$100. and offers to give \$50 per week as long as the war may last. Messer, R. L. & A. Stuart, sugar merchants, corner of Chambers and Greenwich streets, \$200. Captain Mount collected over \$1,306 in one day. ergeant Mills, of the Broadway squad, collected over \$3,000 in one day.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Colonel Nugent, of the Sixty-minth regiment New York Volunteers, has been appointed to the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army. This is well deserved, as on no more valiant or efficient efficer could the rank be conferred. He has received the position from the lact of his bravery in action and his merits as a genifeman and soldier. In about two days Colonel Nugent, acompanied by over 150 recruits, will take his departure from this city.

DURYKE'S ZOUAYES.

DURYRE'S ZOUAVES.

A number of recruis took their departure from this city yesterday afterneon in order to join the Buryos Zouaves.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARD.

The Police Commissioners give publicity to the following

PATRIOTIC MUNIFICENCE TOWARDS THE METROPOLITAN

AS a forther instance of the deep interest which the monied men of New York take in this organization, we feel pleasure in mentioning the following contributions:—Mr. Thomas R. Agnew, wholesale grocer, of 160 Greenwich street, has donated the sum of \$100; Mr. Wyckoff, of 104 Murray street, also a wholesale grocer, \$100, and the promise of \$50 a weak during the war for the benefit of families of volunteers, and Messrs. R. L. &. A. Stuart, sugar dealers, of thamber street, have given \$200 for the same purpose. These sums have been received by Capt. Mount, of the Third predict. With such liberality as this, the familes of volunteers need foar no want.

RECENT PROMOTIONS IN THE THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

RECENT PROMOTIONS IN THE THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMANT NEW YORK VOLUNIERES.

Several important changes have recently been made in
the officers of this admirable corps. The late highly efficent Lieutonant Colonel Brown, of the Thirty-first New
York Volunteers, has been appointed Colonel of the Thirty-sixth. Captain J. J. Walsh, who has lately been commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel, is a brave and experienced officer, a son of the kimerald isle, and resident of
New York; he has been with the regiment, as captain,
since its organization, how he wiy sixteen months, and
at the battle of fair Oaks he took command and brought
the Thirty sixth hops gis-riously through the fight. Lieutonant Colonel Walch also served with distinction in the
British army, both in India and the Crimes. The prometion is, therefore, a well deserved and merited one.

HIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNIVEES.
The gallant Eighty seventh is one of the regiments that
has made its mark during the populage on the peningua.

has made its mark during the mpaign on the puningum.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE RIOT AT EAST NEW YORK—ALL QUIET AT THE CAMP GROUNDS.

All yesterday was quiet along the lines of the Empire Brigade; camped at East New York, and no further specimen of unruly or riotons conduct was discernible. The brigade has now nearly reached the number of men which it had some few days ago, and as the officers are using superhuman exertions in the reorganization of their different commands, everything at the camp will, in a day or two, present its accustomed appearance of peace and content. Reports from there up to a late hour last night were quite favorable.

night were quite favorable.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE, 1
341 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, August 25, 1862. 
It is hereby ordered that all enlisted men belonging to this brigade, report to the commandant of Camp Edwards Pierrepont, East New York, on or before ten o'clock Wednesday morning, August 27, 1862. All enlisted men failing to report within that time and place will be treated as deserters. By command of Brig. Gen. T. B. SPINOLA.

L. HAWLEY, A. A. A. G.

OORRECTION.
In giving the list of the names of the Union soldiers recently released under the cartel with the rebels, the name of Licutenant J. Paine, of the Forty-second New Jorsey, appeared instead of the Forty-second New York.

Jersey, appeared instead of the Ferty-second New York.

THE MILITARY HOSPITALS OF NEW YORK.

In consequence of the complaints made by persons relative to the conduct of our military hospitals in this city, General Brown has been induced to write the following letter—which covers the subject—to a contemporary:—

Handlarress, New York, August 23, 1882.

Your paper contains an appeal of the sadies of the Park Barracks to our benevolent citizens, in which they say:—"They have now the mission at Bedloc's Island, where there are six or seven hundred men, needing everything which the charitable can bestow."

This, with the other hospitals in and about New York, is under my command, and it is with much regret that I am compelled, by a sense of justice alike to the government and to the medical officers at that post, emphatically to dely the correctness of the foregoing statement. The government furnishes the sick and the wounded soldier with everything necessary to his health, his comfort and his convalescence. Clothing is gratuitously furnished when lost in service, and issued when wanted, he giving

Recruiting in the State of New Jersey. EXERTIONS OF HON. GOVERNOR OLDEN—NO DRAFT-ING NECESSARY—\$2,900,000 IN THE GOVERNOR'S

for the Union goes on most satisfactorily; and it is con fidently asserted that drafting will not be had recourse to here, as the young and patriotic supporters of the constitution are coming nobly forward in obedience to the late call of President Lincoln for more troops. Governor Olden is doing his part very zealously, and when regiments are formed and defilling up the old corps already in the fleid they are at once equipped and arme ed without delay to the seat of war. The Eleventh and Thirteenth regiments are being filled up, and will soon be transported to join the great army of Generals McClellan and Pope. New Jersey is doing its duty very creditably, and will have her full quots of men made up, it is stated, without a single man being drafted. The large surplus fund of nearly \$2,000,000 is at the sole control of the Governor, who is disposing of it in a way satisfactory to the State and the benefit of the families of volunteers. The confidence reposed in the Governor in regard to the disposition of this large sum is such that it has been altogether placed in his hands for the purposes already named. In Upper and Lower Grange the young recruits are coming numerously forward and joining the ranks of the New Jerseymen, deformined that it will not be said that they had to be drafted.

be drafted.

WAR MEETING AT UNION HILL, NEW JERSEY.

A large and enthusiastic meeting for the purpose of forwarding enlistments, was held at Union Hill, N. J., on Saturday evening last. Dr. Midhoff was called to the chair and M. Frederick Etwoid appointed secretary. Addresses were made by the chairman, Charles Windeld, Esq., and others. A subscription was then taken up, when over \$1,000 was realized. A bounty of \$150 to each volunteer calisting from the neighborhood was also offered. The meeting adjourned with choors for the Union.

Are Students Exempt from Draft.
The order of the Adjutant General, says the Albany Argus, does not exempt students in academies and common schools; and in addition to this we may state that en inquiring at the office of the Adjutant General we were told that they are not exempt. As the enrolling officers are now at work, this is a matter of some importance.

The Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers.

MANCHETER, N. H., August 25, 1842.
The Ninth regiment of Hew Hampshire Volunteers left Concord this morning for Washington. They will arrive in New York by beat to-morrow morning.

New Jersey Regiments.
The Eleventh regiment, encamped at this place, left this morning for the seat of war.
The other three regiments of the New Jersey quota of the first call for 300,000 men are at Freehold, Flemington and Woodbury. They are full and waiting orders to eave. leave.

Recruits are arriving rapidly for the nine months

The Bighteenth Maine Regiment. The Eichteenth Maine regiment arrived here this morning from Bangor, and left at noon for New York via Fall River.

Extension of the Time of Draft in Mane August 25.
The time for making the draft, in this State, is extended o Wednesday, September 10th.
ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

The Illinois Troops.

The Illinois Treops.

Cincaco, August 25, 1862

In order to protect the State from rebels without and rebel sympathizers within, the government has ordered the construction of barracks at Quincy for three thousand troops, at Jonesboro' for two thousand, and Shawneetewn for two thousand. Two regiments have already been ordered forward on the service.

Arrivals and Departures.

New Orleans-Steamship St. Mary—N T Taylor and mother, Mrs J M. Abrains, servant and two children; Mrss Myers, J D Oakfor, wite and two children; Mrss Myers, J D Oakfor, wite and two children; R Peale, wife, son and two daughters; F Brannan, Coust De Mejan, J W Kein, Mrss M Phillips, Peter Conrey, Seq. Dr Davisson, Mrs Isaac Keene and daughter. A Hobart, Mr Hamilton, wife, awa kelldren and servant; Wm Filoto, wife and annt; Mr Nettleton, wife and echildren and servant; Ceo Patten, S R Hinsdale, J W Hancock, W E Floyd, Jan Hodge, J Habertyn, A Hand.

New Osierans and Ker West-Steamship Marion-Major T Beil, G S A A trovers Judge of N O; Capl D Bacco, S rth Midnigan regiment; Capt A J Drake, U S N; Letentant Commander win Budd, US N; J Amberg, F O Cayes and Loy, W G Davis and lady, Mrs Foster and Infant, L Armes and lady, Mrs Foster ston infant, the Armes and lady, Mrs Hoster, Mrs Haity, three children and sorvant, N P Horness, C Linhard, J M Lowenstein, J La Porto and lady, P R Hartey, Mrs Haity, three children and sorvant, N P Horness, C Linhard, J M Lowenstein, J La Porto and lady, P R Morhithps, Maurice Mayer, C D Miller, H C Marburg lady and child, Fred Law, M G Rodrigues, Ab Seesed, Sister, Mary, and servant of the Charity Hospital; G A Shiffer, L Stern, Lady and twe children; M D Larradole, Paul Vicellia, E Von Vreudenborg, Mrs J Volkel and toy, Jacob W hitney, E Woolf, Fred Legler, J M Baker, U S N; W B Rahdolph and methor, J Porter, Mority Josephs; 20 U S heamen and 3 Lee charded passengers.

PONCE, PR.-Bark John Benson-F Davidson, Miss A Lig-

Reception of Captain Downe The firemen of the city turned out yesterday in grand parade and in great force to give all color to the return of Captain, familiarly Jack Downey

was there.

At a quarter to six Captain Downey arrived on the
sey boat from Newark. He was immediately waited on
by Captain Heime, of the Eighth Ward Police, of which he
had been a member, and by a committee from the First
Department. He was halled with the greatest enthusia
sam by his former comrades of both services, and it was
with difficulty that a way was made for him to the carriage.

his men when entering the shock of battle on deld of Bull Run: "Boys, remember the Fire De ment of New York will expect us to do our duty to-d Other flags bore other motices, words of welcome expressive of the esteem the department entertains the returned captive. One of these was, "Welchard before the captive of the expension room o Se, over the engine house, was appropriately decount with American flags. Here a generous provision made for a convivial reunion.

Chief Decker, on behalf of the department, welcompated the property of the captain Downey amongst them once more.

Mr. Decker was followed by the the foreman, Kavanach.

which he had served. It recompensed him for all sufferings he had undergone in the cause, and which man eight to be proud to undergo in the service of a noble country. The same sufferings, death itself, be anxious to face in the same holy and righteous can the preservation of the glorious American Union.

ciety was celebrated at Jones' Wood yesterday. weather was peculiarly suitable for the occasion. arrangements were under the able management of the following committee:—Charles Wieth, A. Weldmann, John feinhard, H. Hallmann and J. Kreig. The festival, though wanting the eclat of former years, was numerously attended, and the performances of the gymnasts appeared to give entire satisfaction. The members of the Turnverein and the Sangerbund left their hall in Orchard. rading through several streets in the vicinity embarked on board the Island City, which conveyed them to the grounds. In consequence of the absence of large number of members at the seat of war. the Twentieth regiment New York Volunwith the Twentieth regiment New York Voluntoers (Turner Rifles), the number present yesterday was very small compared with the gatherings which have taken place on former occasions. During the early part of the day the members of the Sangerboad entertained the assembly with numerous vocal performances, which were executed with an artistic finish seldem equalled and never surpassed by similar societies. The gymnastic arceless did not commence until two o'clock, at which nour from six to seven thousand visitors were present. Feats of agility and strength were then performed by the Turners, of whom about two hundred were present, in their peculiar uniform of white linen clothes and black folt hats. After keeping the speciators in a state of mingled excitement and atmiration for about an hour and a half by the performance of daring feats a la tabriel lavel and Young Americs, the pupils of the society, to the number of two hundred and fifty, whose ages varied from six to cighteen years, also showed their proficiency in gymnastics. The performances of the youngstern seemed to give unbounded satisfaction to the large number of ladies present, who applauded the little fellows most heartily. Dancing and other amusements were afterwards participated in by all present, and kept up with much spirit until a late hour, Under the star lit key, and aided by the light of a number of gas lamps, diactog went on as vigorously as by dayight. The reputation extablished by the Germann in this country, as being law abiding, peaceful eitzens, we disturbance took pince to mar the pleasure of the day's enjoyment. teers (Turner Rifles), the number present yesterday was

Person at Intelligence.

Count Mejean, the French Consul at New Orleans, are rived in this city yesterday, as route for Washington.

John Magginnes, of the New Orleans True Della, is stepping at the Stevens House.

General Corcoran is now in Washington, for which city he left on Sonday evening. He intensis returning on Thursday next, when he will visit Beston and accept the hospitalities of that city, tendered, to him by Mayor Wightman, who is at present in the city, in company with a deputation of the Common Council of Boston, for the purpose of accompanying the galiant General to their city.

John Reilly and family, of Mazatlan; W. D. Booth, of New York; John McCarthy and wife, of Ottawa, Canada, A. C. Spear and wife, of Burlington, Vt., and Wm. Bond, and party, of Norwich, Conn., are stopping at the Everet House.

Rev. Dr. Firth and family, of Bermuda; Dr. Barthalow.

and party, of Norwich, Conn., are stopping at the Everets
Heuse.

Bev. Dr. Sirth and family, of Bermuda; Dr. Barthalow
and J. F. Kent, of the United States Army; J. H.,
O'Shanghanesy, of Kentucky; L. H. Rodeld, of Syraeused
T. S. Faxton and Rumily, of Utica; D. T. Cama and Pl.
Pesionga, of Dombay, were among the arrivals at the St.
Nienolas Hote; vestorday.

Mayor Wightman, H. Sparr, E. D. Jordon and James
Fish, Jr., of Boston; T. P. May and T. J. Durant, of New
Orleans; H. A. Muller and G. H. Smith, of St. Louis; Dr.
Smith and H. C. Halloway, of Louisville, D. B. Sweetsef
and J. H. Turner, of Indiana, and J. S. Green, of Washingtos, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The following were among the arrivals at the Astof
House yesterday.—Majors G. P. Folsom, Pangborn and
W. G. Sartholomew, of the United States Army; W.
Dodd, of Cheimmalt: T. Drake, of Philladelphia; Major S.
P. Sanford, of Previdence; P. Higgins, of Soston S. R.
Van Duzen, of Newburg; W. Moniton, of Portland; C. S.
Crittenden, S. T. Phillios and wife and J. P. Carrole, of
San Fraccisco, and T. W. Nettleton and wife, of New Oflicans.